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LY TRIBUNE.

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IN CLARK STREET.
AN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....Feb. 5, 1856.

Six Hundred and Three Guns.

A salute of not hundred and three guns will be fired, this morning, near Dearborn Park, to signalize the First National Triumph of the Republican Party, in the election of N. P. BANKS, as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Will-Cat War.

If we have paid less attention of late to the will-cat war, it is only because other matters have engaged the attention heretofore directed to it. Though we have been silent, the war has gone on; and, we are glad to say, with results that are gratifying to those who have no interest in maintaining in the Northwest an unsound and depreciated paper currency like that which has been a blackness to business and a curse to business men in days now happily past. But Tilts will-cat now remains in the hands of the people, and that little is gathered up and sent home to the swamp from whence it comes, as fast as it can be collected. Its place is for the most part filled up by the notes of Illinois and Wisconsin banks; and so far as the supply of currency is concerned, it would not be known that any change had been made. The weaker of the will-cats have withdrawn from the field, beaten or frightened into their holes; and the strongest make but a feeble show of resistance to the unequivocal expressions of the popular will. We do not know what they may attempt—whether they will strive to regain the power that has just been wrested from them, or whether they will seek new fields for the exercise of their "great financial skill"; but we do know, that when their depreciated paper is paid out, whether next month or next year, it will be but a signal for a renewal of the policy that has forced them to the wall. Unless men lie and the people change, the day of will-cat-ting in the West has passed.

The Senate.

We look with some curiosity to see the effect of the election of Mr. Banks in the Senate. Will it not impress upon the majority of that body, with an unpleasant degree of force, the fact that the Republican party is one of the substantive political organizations of the country—and pretty "healthy" at that? That unpopular body seems often to betray a consciousness that it is farther removed than the other House from the *people*. It sometimes asserts that distance in this way of *prerogative*, and at others, *force* it, as a separation from popular sympathies, and the ultimate source of political power.

The arrogance which at one time led the majority of the Senate to exclude three of its most worthy members from participation in the preparatory steps of legislation, was a most unseemly insult to the States which those gentlemen represented—and we would respectfully recommend to that majority, to make haste to retrace their steps, and to study, with more care and sagacity, the direction of the great currents of popular feeling.

If they have no *principle* to guide them, let a politic regard to the possibilities of the future keep them from again perpetrating such a personal discourtesy and political wrong. "It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Know Nothingism and Sectionalism.

The union between the Pro-Slavery Sectionalists and the Know Nothings, accomplished for the purpose of electing Aiken, one of the Secret, most uncompromiting and intolerant of his class, and the defeat of the purposes of that union, and the triumph of Banks, are matters that we cannot overlook. They are significant of a wider and more general reunion that is going on throughout the South and in some parts of the North, by which the intolerants who prosecute a jesuit on account of his birth, and the tyrants who enslave other men on account of their color, are becoming fellows! never hereafter to be divorced. It is in view that the Northern organs of the Sectional Party, who have, for a year past, held up the raw head and bloody bones of Know Nothingism, in the purpose of frightening recreants to their subsidized ranks—this for the purpose that they dissent. The union is consummated; and they must stand before the country as the patrons and defenders of what they have pretended to despise.

The time has come when this thing of Know Nothingism should be imposed by the Republican Party, and what of it that may linger here and there, for mischief and mischief only, should be continued as the natural and efficient ally of the power that has seen in a dream, its whip so long and so mercilessly over the North. In the election of Banks, rejected as he is from connection or affiliation with the order, we see much to hasten the event that all men who are already sensible of the aggression of the Slave Power, wish to see brought about. The Convention at Philadelphia, on the 22d, which will undoubtedly result in a second and final disruption, will fully accomplish the work that has already been deferred too long. Then, those who wish to embrace the Sectional and Anti-American principles it teaches will find them in the Nebraska ranks, where they and kindred heresies only can flourish. Then those who would express the political tendencies of a class but arrogant Church, without extending the designer whose political and religious sympathies are so true and ardent as his own, will find scope for his exertions in the Republican array, which contends so zealously for freedom in faith as for freedom of person—in the Republican Party to which every "red mouth" is opened against Rome.

What become of the Silver.

Since the discovery of gold in California, the amount of silver coin in circulation has steadily decreased; and more than one ingenious theory has been broached to account for its disappearance from its accustomed channels. Among those, that offered by the Philadelphia *North American* is the most satisfactory. That paper has dug up from the British Parliamentary statistics, the amount of silver shipped to the East Indies and China, from Great Britain; and from the figures we learn that the enormous sum of thirty-one millions of dollars took that direction in 1850, and that during the last five years over ninety millions of silver have been swallowed up by the demands of the China and Asiatic trade, in addition to the enormous amounts that have been required for the same trade which is carried on by the Atlantic ports in the United States.

We pay silver and little else for the teas, India silks, spices, Indigo, &c., that we bring from abroad. And inasmuch as the supply of the metal does not increase in proportion to the increase of the Eastern trade, the demand grows every succeeding year, more and more bold, and the amount in circulation less and less. We do not see where or when this drain is to be stopped. The Chinese and Hindoos demand little that England or America can spare. Their civilization—their habits, customs, wants,—are widely different from ours. Our fabrics, whether of cotton or wool, are of little value to people who prefer nakedness to the most imposing apparel. Our bread-stuffs and salted pork are not highly esteemed by men to whom a dab of boiled rice is a dinner, and to whom pork is an abomination. Our steam-engines and locomotives, telegraphs and reapers, our labor-saving machinery of all kinds which contribute so much to the prosperity and happiness of the Western world, are powerless in breaking down the contempt of the Eastern world, that is older than our civilization. As long as we continue to indulge in the direction that is now the daily comfort of the poorest as well as the valued luxury of the rich; as long as we will stimulate our palates and impair the national digestion with opium that the East only can furnish, and as long as our wives and daughters will wear silks which for brilliancy of dye, shame the tints of most brilliant plumage,—there is no escape—we must pay! The Chinese, wiser than the English, will have nothing to do with our banks. In the "Flowery Land" the most skilful banker, even Robert J. Walker—would fail in wring a dollar from his thrifty, less manlorian. They demand the silver, and to them it goes.

THE INSURANCE CASE.—Last week, in the Superior Court, in Hartford, Conn. the administrator of an estate recovered a verdict of over $4,000 against the Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co. A policy was made out for the Company, by agreeing to pay the Company's agent at his residence, the agent agreeing to pay the Company in his account. The policy was never given into the hands of the deceased, and he died shortly after, but the Court held the insurance binding.

Southern papers complain of extreme cold. The orange trees in Louisiana are supposed to be seriously injured.

Great Britain and the War.

Speaking of her, in his speech on the Moscow question, accepted the general reference to Great Britain and the Baltic sea war, long as not established by the Protocol.

Many of our leading journals have treated the Baltic alliance with France as an alliance of despotism, and as such, unworthy of her, and damaging to her character. Now is this by any means an exceptional feeling. Indeed, the British journals and periodicals complain of American coldness—of their want of sympathy with the "old country" when in conflict with despotism in its hardest form,—absolutism in its coldest and cruelest shape. It is fair to suppose, then, that the Allies have not, among Americans, a very warm or lively sympathy.

And why should they have such sympathy? The battle raging is not a battle for Liberty. The war is no war, as such, for the overthrow of tyranny. It is a conflict to *limit the power of Russia*, and so statesmen in England, no official in France, has imparted to it one idea or one action which, of itself, could make the common heart throb. Whereby, then, extend our sympathy to the Allies? Is not Kopsdon as much an usurper as Alexander?

But some yet. The London Times avers, what no man can deny, that neither in conference or protocol, in Monarch's speech or Minister's message, have there been that forecast, that knowledge of the ends for which alone we mark the conduct and course of statesmen in every great conflict. Russia has a motive, and she possesses really, this power, clearness and foresight. She is fighting for her religion and for dominion. This her people feel, and all our sympathies, and yours, Allies, is if they could arrange every thing and manage every thing, talk of the malevolence of the *status quo*, not as though they did not grasp the mighty contest in which they are engaged, or as though they could not or did not wish to compute beforehand its consequences. No religious motive sways their people. No patriotic love of liberty fires the bosoms of their soldiers. They stand combined to *limit* one huge despotism, but so combined as neither to weaken the despotism in Prussia or Austria, or anywhere else. How, then, can they expect to quicken the world's sympathy, or rouse American feeling into a flame?

The *North British Review* takes a sensible view of this matter, and says of it and Americans: "It is difficult to make it clear to them that the war we are waging is any intelligible sense, *a war in behalf of Freedom*. There is an apparent and very intelligible inconsistency in our people who so feted and glorified Kossuth now sympathizing with the despot by whom Poland was crushed out of existence. Yet, on the other hand, the partialities of America are necessarily republican—and republicanism is the avowed enemy of both the Bourbon and French Governments. If there is one court in Europe which the Americans especially dislike and despise, it is that of Austria; yet, to obtain the aid and alliance of Austria in this war has been the anxious endeavor of the Western Powers. The sympathies of America are avowedly with the oppressed nationalities—and it has been the anxious endeavor of the Allies, from the outset, to prevent these nationalities from mingling in the strife. Of the four powers who fight, or were supposed to be arrayed against Russia, one was a constitutional monarchy, but the other three were despots: the first of whom was the most bigoted tyrant of his Christian subjects; the second, the notorious and brutal oppressor of all those republican aspirations which Austria longed to aid; while the third had just transformed a republic into an empire. How could such a war, waged by such parties and with such allies, be represented as a genuine war for liberty? It cannot be gainsaid that it was far the standard of freedom or self-government that we raised; it was the standard of justice, of civilization, of established treaties, of the *status quo* of the balance of power in Europe. How could we reasonably ask American sympathy or aid for such a compromise and hybrid, conventional, old-world banner? If, indeed, as at one time seemed not improbable, Austria had taken her natural side against the Czar, and had been joined by Italy, Hungary, and Poland and risen, and we had welcomed them as comrades, and exposed their cause, and joined them with arms, and if, then, America had stood cold, cautious, and commercial, we could see the anomaly, no reverse this would have been too bitter or too just, and no jeers could have wiped away the stain upon her fair fame. But this we cannot feel no proof will towards the success of a struggle which, though carried on against a despot, is not carried on for freedom, but, at most, only distantly, constingently, and inferentially so—need excite little surprise, and scarcely warrants any heavy disappointment.

Still we feel that the conflict between the Allies and Russia is a conflict between civilization and barbarism. Cracism is absolutism in its most unmitigated form. It is mighty for mischief—conspicuous for evil. To extend it, to give it opportunity of frightening recreants to their subsidized ranks—this for the purpose that they dissent. The union is consummated; and they must stand before the country as the patrons and defenders of what they have pretended to despise.

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Fairfax.

When we look back at the past, or even at our own experience, if it should be an ordinary one, we must be amazed at the slavishness with which we have followed party, and obeyed its decrees. Talk as we may, this has been general and a general still, though every sane man will say, "the sooner we rid ourselves of it, the better for us and the country."

We fell into this strain of remark, naturally, in reading Senator DOUGLAS' last letter, or rather that portion of it published in the *Democrat*, which we copy:

"We must make no compromise with the enemy.—No concessions to the Allies! Immoralities with Northern sinners and sinner and all the enemies of State Rights and Constitutional Liberty, under whatever name they may rally.

"Very respectfully,
S. A. DOUGLAS."

"We must make no compromise with the enemy!" Who is the enemy? Who is to be considered or called such? Why are they so designated? All this means, simply, that the citizens who oppose the policy of which Senator DOUGLAS is one of the leaders must be put down, in order that he and his friends may be put and kept in office. Yet who among his supporters would acknowledge this motive? Who frankly confess that he is thus a slave of party in its worst form?

"We must make no concessions to the Allies!" continues Senator Douglas. And what are these *one?* Does he define them? Does he make it? Here, then, is an order—an imperative command, and he his followers would not dispute or disobey it. For what is it which gives him his support and honors him with office? Party: that and nothing else. The more, therefore, men are enslaved to it, the better for him, and all like him. Hence, we have no argument, no plain or sensible statement of principle, but a partisan rally cry put in its harshest tone. And who is a freeman that obeys it, come whence it may?

"We must make no coalitions with factions, but *fight and crush* all the enemies of State Rights and Constitutional Liberty" adds the Illinois Senator. "No coalitions!" Where the man, or where the party, in the Republic that should use such language? Where the cool or reflecting mind that can endorse or approve of it? This is an arbitrary speech and shows an arbitrary purpose. It is insulting alike to those who would sustain and would oppose the Senator. Are men dogs that they are to be spoken to and treated as if the hab, or the order of a master only could guide or move them? Then who are factious? Who among us oppose State Rights or Constitutional Liberty? Why, this insolent remark tells every voter, in spirit or speech, that he is no man, but a slave! that he must wear the yoke of party, and follow it, or be politically damned; that he is no free man, but a mere tool, and shall be counted as nothing, unless he shall go with the party, and go it blind, too.

But we must "rouse and cross," exclaims Senator Douglas with herculean vengeance. Fight and crush whom? Men who have stood by him in the past—who have helped to make him what he is—and yet whom he would now destroy, because they think and act independently of him and of party. Citizens who love the Republic, and obey the law, who would make any sacrifice to uphold both, and yet whom he would unchristian simply because they believe that they will not extend Slavery over Free Territory. These are the men and the class he would crush out. Is it treason and cross, Partisans? Is this language proper for your leader to utter, or for you to hear? Think! Is this arrogance becoming in office holder, or fit for Freemen to tolerate?

....The vote of Texas at the last election exceeded that of Louisiana by more than three thousand.

Abolition of Reeder.

The first step only in a permanent Anti-Slavery triumph, has been taken. Banks has been elected after a struggle of unprecedented length and bitterness and over a combination of Pro-Slavery Democrats, and more ultra Pro-Slavery Know Nothings. This step paves the way for another—the abolition of Gov. Reeder, as the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas. The country should demand this. It does demand it, and will be content with nothing else. The people of Kansas—the settlers who have gone there in good faith—who are laying the foundations of a State, deep and strong, upon the fundamental principles that the Fathers advocated, demand it. More than all, it is due to the sentiments of Freedom and Justice, upon which these principles themselves rest, that this thing should be done. Gov. Reeder is the People's Delegate; he was elected openly and fairly, and by a majority that his enemies do not question. He has the sanction of popular sovereignty, exercised in its broadest and truest sense. His opponent is the creature born of fraud and violence. His credentials are the credentials given him by a Missouri mob. The votes that were cast for him, were the votes of a mob. The men whom he will essay to represent, do not live in Kansas—have never seen Kansas, except as ruffian invaders of its soil. They have no interest there that may embarrass or bias him in a house that has pillaged. They crossed the line on the day of the election, camped at the polls, and, at the point of the knife, seized upon the ballot box, and elected whom they pleased. They triumphed by physical force, by a heavenly and regardless that must now be met and rebuked!

While counselling our friends in the House to moderation in the exercise of the power that they have wrenched from the enemy, we cannot see how in this matter, they can fail short of the mark to which their duty points, and that good policy indicates. In no other way can they deal such a stunning blow to that aggressive Slave Oligarchy, as by relentlessly and vigorously undoing the work that it has accomplished in the Territory that it has invaded, but fortunately not subdued. In no other way can this Congress so effectually shame that Executive who has grossly and falsely assailed him, as by admitting to his place the representative whom the PEOPLE of Kansas have chosen. In no other way can they rebuke and bring to a dead halt that Slave Power; in no other way can they tell it, in a manner that will be heard and cannot be misunderstood, that there are certain things which, even Slavery, defiant, haughty and powerful as it has been, cannot do. We want to see that which Kansas litigally blown up, and its abettors treated like the traitors that they are. There is no so good a commencement as the admission of Reeder.

Mr. George Sumner.

We are glad to learn that this gentleman is to deliver the next lecture before the Young Men's Association on Thursday of this week. We well know that he has spent some years in France and other portions of Europe—has had much personal intercourse with men high in office—was recently offered the position of Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia, but declined owing to an unwillingness to serve under any but a republican form of government.

His subject will be "Old Europe and Young America." He was first invited to deliver this lecture in New York by Messrs. Washington Irving, Wm. C. Bryant and others. So much he was it that he was immediately invited to repeat it, and after the delivery a second time, many who were unable to hear it have asked for it the third time.

A New York paper speaking of it says:

"The name of Sumner is a sufficiency appeal in behalf of popular instruction and education (and such appeals are needed, even in the United States), and he is not less sticking in interest in Western property, will be very great. At Mineral Point, Galena, and other points, he will see productions, coal and other minerals from various portions of the Union, together with maps, plans, and descriptions of a large amount of lands that are for sale in all parts of the State. In the selection of subjects, he has adhered constantly to being able at a place to perceive what is for sale, and by Mr. Sumner's knowledge of subjects, and his intimation possible, without actual observation. The university of his connection with western land agencies, will be a sufficient safeguard to the public against opinions from him biased by interest, and against any partial information to inquire.

Now that public attention is so generally turned to the West, and the tide of emigration so strongly and continually kitter, all information with regard to it is sought after and eagerly taken. Any thing thus afforded, we are sure will be appreciated.

Mr. Young came to the West with Col. Mason, Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and until the completion, was engaged in the Engineering department of that road. He embraces the time for close observation of the peculiarities of a large portion of our country, which there have been ever desire. In this new field of action which he has chosen, we cordially wish him success.—*Journal.*

Singular scene at Ambleside.

The new church at Ambleside had recently been warmed by means of fires kindling from a coke fire. Owing to some imperfection in the flues a dictorious gasiness into the body of the building, and during the morning service last Sunday Young children, being nearest the floor, were first affected, and about twenty of them fell down in a state similar to that in which the adults took the alarm.

At about the middle of the sermon the congregation rushed to the door and went out, to the apparent astonishment of the preacher, who, in the middle of his discourse, was unaware of his mischief. He was left entirely alone in the church; and it is the opinion of the medical man that if the congregation had remained in the church an hour longer, no one would have been able to help himself or his neighbor, and many, or all, must have perished. The scene in the churchyard was singular for a day in January; numbers of persons were laid on the grass, fainting, convulsed, and unconscious. None altogether escaped injury. In the lane leading from the church to the village persons dropped as they walked, and the services Lowther, of of if dead, found who believed themselves able to reach their homes fell at a short distance from their own doors, and one at least was attacked by fits in the small church the next day.

Fortunately one of the surgeons of the place, on his way to church, was called to a patient, and thereby left in a condition to give prompt assistance. In the course of the three days the physicians of the place had the benefit of the stimulant medicine—debility and headache were the sufferings the population like a plague. None of the cases have terminated fatally, but the danger is several must been imminent.

It may be supposed that there will be no future carelessness as to the mode of warming the church, which, however, had been found by experience tolerably cold before the present experiment was tried. Repeated warnings had been given to the authorities for weeks past by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Fox of Pelfe; also the whole of the adjacent islands; including those of the West Indies, will be supplied with European correspondence.

A Detroiter Gone.

DETROIT, Feb. 4.

David Smart, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, died this morning.

Well Done, Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 4.

The Republicans are firing one hundred and three guns in honor of the election of Banks as Speaker.

Prohibition—A Brig Sunk.

New York, Feb. 5.

Judge Capron, in Court of General Sessions, to-day, charged the Grand Jury in relation to the Prohibition law fully sustaining its constitutionality.

The W. H. Safford while laying at anchor near the Fulton Ferry had her cable parted at 2 o'clock this morning, and the boat, when she drifted to the vicinity of the Navy Yard, was brought to by her best bower anchor. This was at 4 o'clock this A. M. All on board except the captain then repaired to their births. At 6 A. M. it was discovered that she was rapidly filling; the water being up to the lower births.

All were aroused and went on deck, and the vessel brought to her moorings. The men named Wm. Brown and Frank Ryder, mariners put into the cross-tree, they were afterwards rescued by a boat from the revenue cutter Harriet Lina. They were brought on board the ship in almost exhausted condition, but soon recovered from the effects of the surprise and the ship. All the otherson board the brig perished. These were the captain named Smith, wife and two children, a girl about ten and a boy four years of age. The names of the crew were Alexander Boyinger, Henry Williams, and the cook, colored, name unknown, supposed to be Jessurra. All the others were shipped in Boston. When she sailed on her present passage. The Captain belonged to Frankfort on the Maine. The vessel hailed from Bangor, was about seven years old and 350 tons burthen.

Great Fish Depot.

At South Market Street, No. 6.

The only place in Chicago where Fresh Fish can be had at all seasons of the year.

I AM RECEIVING EVERY DAY FRESH Fish and various other kinds of Fresh Fish, and sell them at 10 and 12 cents per lb. Also, Smoked Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, Smoked Halibut, Pickled

Special Notices.

DRESSING LOCKS PATENT SHOULD be tried by all who desire a good lock of any description are unanimously pronounced the best. Manufactured only by the Patentee, Hotchkiss's Cold and Hydraulic Pipe Works, Fort Dearborn, Chicago. [Advertisement illegible]

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A SINGLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN DEN[illegible]

SERVANT GIRL WANTED.—A GIRL [illegible]

A BOOK-KEEPER WHO HAS HAD EX[illegible]

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO [illegible]

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS [illegible]

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT, SITUATED [illegible]

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE COMMUNI[illegible]

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE [illegible]

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH [illegible]

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—THE SUB[illegible]

FOR RENT.—AN EXTENSIVE SOAP, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The Original, True and Perfect Dye.—Perfection is not attained by imitations and cheap dyes; there is no second-rate article in nature. The world will not be taken in the shape of imitations, but will have the genuine article, and will not be satisfied with the imitations offered by unskilled venders. Beware of the fact, that these of BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye were by varnishing when other dyes, condemned by the fashion world and unpublished to nature. WARRANTED not to disappoint the hopes of those who use it. Made and sold, or applied at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Its use deserved, as an infallible institution is abroad. See that each box has Wm. A. Batchelor's signature. For sale by BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 36 Lake street. [illegible]

NOTICE.—While so many are suffering with Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Bumb Ague, and Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, what can more tend to make life a blessing than the Samuel Strong's Fever and Ague Destroyer—a sure cure and a purely vegetable preparation. BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, [illegible]

To Let or Lease.

A YARD TO RENT.—185 FEET ON THE [illegible]

Ships, &c.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED, FROM 4 TO 12 MONTHS, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A MANUFACTURING BUSI[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—80 ACRES W. S. [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN DECLINING HOUSE [illegible]

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, IN [illegible]

SOUTH BRANCH PROPERTY FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE.—TEN ACRES OF LAND, LO[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A LOT SITUATED ON CA[illegible]

FOR SALE.—BEING UNCHANGED FOR GOOD [illegible]

FOR SALE.—THE LAUGHING GAS AND [illegible]

A NEW AND VERY FINE [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—ONE OF MORSE'S SHOW [illegible]

THE BRIG ONTARIO, NOW LAYING A [illegible]

FOR SALE, 24 BY 160, ON WATER [illegible]

FOR SALE, 1 ACRE IN LOT 21 OF [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST, SATURDAY NIGHT [illegible]

General Notices.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED [illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM W. PECK, ... EDITOR.

Tuesday Morning, ... Feb. 5, 1856.

BANKS IS ELECTED!

A Salute of

One Hundred and Three Guns will be Fired This Morning,

ON THE LAKE SHORE, OPPOSITE DEARBORN PARK!

BY THE

Republicans of Chicago!!

TO COMMEMORATE

THE FIRST NATIONAL TRIUMPH

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY,

IN THE ELECTION OF HON. N. P. BANKS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives!!!

(From the Hartford (Conn.) Republican.)

A Novel Slave Case.

Many of our readers will no doubt recollect hearing of the attempt made by some scoundrel in the Southern States, following the vile "business" of a slave-catcher—to bribe the Chief of the Police of Montreal to aid in enticing to the other side some unfortunate "chattel," escaped from bondage. It seems that the illescence attending the efforts of this southern specimen of humanity, has not had the effect of preventing the exercise of his peculiar vocation. A case of this kind has recently come to light in this town, and we conceive it will answer a good purpose to expose the particulars to the public view.

Mrs. Sylvia Young, a colored woman now residing with Mr. Thomas of the Shakespeare Restaurant, Stratford, ——— was formerly the "property" of a lady of the name of Dustin. Mrs. Young is a clever cook, and in the South where such "property" is an article of merchandise, would have sold for a large sum of money. Mrs. Dustin got married to a man named Stewart, and removed to Chicago. Stewart, like a careful man, then thought of looking after his wife's lost "property," and putting their heads together they hit upon what they doubtless conceived to be a cunningly devised scheme, to be rewarded with complete success.

Accordingly, in pursuance of their plan, the wife addressed a letter to her "chattel," of which the following is a copy:—

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1854.

Sylvia—You see from the date of my letter that I have changed my place of residence. We have been living here about four months; we like the place very much. I at first thought I would not answer your letter at all, but the children *seemed so anxious* to see you and hear from you again, that I have concluded to write to you and make a proposition and let your *feelings* and judgment decide for you. You say you are happy; I cannot think one with your *strong feelings* can be happy, so far from your relatives and friends. Now if you are disposed to come here—which is a much pleasanter place for you to live, serve me faithfully two years I will give you your freedom. Then you will be at liberty to settle among your *old friends*, and not be compelled to compell, free of charge—granted! Oh! Sylvia you know what you think of my proposal. Besides, Sylvia, you know you will, in a few years at farthest, be entirely emancipated from your master. I do not wish to persuade you against your will, but situated in a free state as you would be glad to have the money of one that understands my ways as well as you do. The children all send their love.

Your *friend*, E. G. DUSTIN.*

On the same day that the above ingenious and loving letter arrived, Mr. Townsend, Chief Constable of Stratford, received a very different communication from her husband.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1854.

Chief Constable—Sir: I enclose you a letter from a runaway negro, who belongs to my wife as well as myself, late residents of Louisville, Kentucky. You see what she says about going to Cincinnati. *I send* you a description of her. You will please take them into your custody of the States Marshal in your town, and let me know, *then and not before, I will pay you the sum of two hundred dollars.* Should you feel disposed to act in this matter it would be necessary for my wife and self to be in Cincinnati at the time I would be there. You might follow her on to that place, and she would trace her to where she would go if you could notify me to be there. *I would do the rest*, and pay your reward. Yours, &c. Wm. G. Stewart, Proprietor, Boone House, corner of Clark and Jackson streets, Chicago, Illinois."

Mr. Townsend very properly handed this letter to the magistrate of the town, who issued a warrant to evasive reply so as to induce him to visit Canada, in order to secure his missing "property." Had he done Stratford the honor of visiting it, we can assure him that he would have "brought something which he would have good cause for remembering to the last day of his life.

ALMOST SUFFOCATED WITH GAS.—A short time since the clerk in the office at the Tremont House noticed a strange smell of gas in the house and rooms. After a long search the offensive smell was traced to a room occupied by a German and his wife. After a great deal of thumping the door was opened by the man, who had crawled on his knees from the bed, for that purpose. The room was filled with gas, and the poor woman was found in her bedstead, while the husband was but little better. The windows were immediately opened, water thrown upon the sufferers and a physician sent for. After a deal of trouble the woman was brought to "life" and "both placed out of danger." It seems that in going to bed the woman blew out the gas-light. When they were discovered the gas had been burning into the room for some time before. People who do not know how to manage their gas and are too proud to ask for information had better let it alone, for if it only burns no danger will accrue.

BRYA'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE LECTURE BY DR. BLANEY.—The next lecture in this course will be given at Metropolitan Hall this evening, by Dr. J. V. Blaney—subject—"Why is Chicago to become a manufacturing City?" This subject is one of great interest to all who have an interest in our city and her welfare, and Dr. Blaney's high reputation as a lecturer, and his well known abilities, coupled with his wide observation and well-known practical good sense, is a sufficient guaranty that his hearers will be both interested and instructed. We hope to see the Hall filled to-night with the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, for we are confident that the only regrets will come from those who do not attend.

LEAP YEAR.—It must be recollected that any woman during the present year can marry any man she pleases—provided he be willing. One of the authorities, writing in 1616, lays the law down as follows "Albeit it is now become a part of the common law, in regard to sickness, infirmities of wife, thereof which as every housewife your dame return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they do either by viavies or by choice, as to them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of the clergy who doths refuse to accept the offers of a lalye or who doth in any wise treat her proposals with slight or contumacy."

COBB, COLLINS, COLLINS.—On Saturday morning last the mercury fell to 11° below zero, on Sunday morning to 18°, and on yesterday morning to 30° below! Has been bad out night on and off for yesterday's the present winter. And according to several thermometers Monday morning was the coldest of the season by ten degrees. The object inhabitants recollect nothing colder. For seven long weeks the "present spell of weather" has lasted. When is will terminate present prospects give no prognostications.

SPLAY LETTER.—There is a letter at the Tremont House with the following superscription: "for John Brown Tremont house Chicago Illinois." Lake is requested to call and get his letter.

NEBRASKA CONVENTION.—The convention of the Nebraska Democrats is to be held today for the nomination of candidates for City offices.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED.—Thanks to McNally & Co. for Frank Leslie, of Feb. 9th. It is a beautiful number—get it. The same firm has just received No. 15 of Harper's Story Books.

CONTRADICTION.—The N. Y. *Tribune* contradicts the rumor that Bayard Taylor is about to be married to a young lady of Springfield, Ohio, and says it is wholly without foundation.

A CHICAGO PHILANTHROPIST.—The *Journal* states that John McCardel, at one time of the McCardel House of this city, has gone to Nicaragua under the promise of a commission from Col. Walker, in his land. A good place that for such folks to go—if they will only stay.

NOTICE.—Members of the Y. B. L. C. are requested to meet this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

By order of the President,

Feb. 5th, '56. J. V. DEITER, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Our readers will please take notice that the above-named company is the one which has located a Branch Office in Chicago, and is to all intents and purposes a Home office for the North West. J. P. Brooks is the active, enterprising agent for said company, and most of our citizens have had and will have an opportunity of taking a policy in this prompt paying company.

The prospectus by note from Mr. Newhall tells the story for this company, and would seem to say to all men who have a family, go then and take a policy of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company for a ———.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1856.

To HARVEY DAY, Esq., Supt. Branch office, Mass. Mut. Life Insurance Co.,

SIR—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of Two Thousand Dollars in full, being the amount of a policy of Insurance on the life of the late Jasper Howell, of Chicago, deceased. The Policy having been written at the Chicago Branch Office of said Company—in June last—for the benefit of his two daughters.

And I take pleasure in saying that the prompt manner in which this claim has been paid, justly entitles the company to the confidence of the public, as it furnishes additional evidence of their reliability and fair dealing. T. NEWHALL, Guardian.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, will be held at their Hall, in Gregory's Commercial College, on Tuesday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Sewerage question will be discussed. Public invited.

☞ Wanted.—An active, industrious girl, who can do general housework, bake and cook, can obtain a situation, by applying at this Office.

Commercial Affairs.

JOHN S. FARQUHAR, ... EDITOR.

Monday Evening, ... Feb. 4, 1856.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

We had the satisfaction to see the Detroit Tribune, of Jan. 31st. The Farm Paper says the Detroit Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank does not receive Bill's notes on any terms but for collection. Discommodious this—phaw!

DAIGAN, BARR'S CURRENCY.—We notice that full of Grand Rapids is getting out a new and very complete table of discounts, embracing all notes in the SUBSTITUTE OF BARR BANK, purporting to be issued by the Michigan City and South Bend Bank, at the office opposite the Bank of Lake Michigan, and at the office of Barr, Daigan & Co., Chicago, and at the Bank of Lake Michigan, Grand Rapids. This is the easy way to have a currency we are not yet informed, but we trust the connection is not a long one. We understand, has employed high, and is a short time shows Mr. Hall connected to a similar scheme for introducing a currency into this State with a portrait from which he was delayed by the intervention of the Attorney General, who, we understand, has employed high authority, pending into execution the bills of this Flash Road Co. Let the public beware.

THE GERMANTOWN BANK.—The Easton (Md.) Gazette, speaking of this "institution," says: "Most of the notes have been circulated in the western states. Our own citizens having always expected this denomination, have declined the notes, and its failure will be little or no loss to our county."

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Monday Evening, Feb. 4, 1856.

A multitude of extreme cold weather keeps back produce and brings the market almost to a stand-still. There is very little of any description of produce in the depots. Holders are firm in our quotations. We note no change in grain. Our numbers and figures are reliable for what little may have changed hands.

We note prices as follows:

FLOUR.—Country spring flour of best quality ranges from $7.50 @7.75 at wholesale. Buckwheat Flour $3.50 @ 100 lbs. Rye Flour $5 bbl.

WHEAT.—Spring is steer $1.20; do in mill $1.25@1.30; red winter $1.30@1.40; white $1.30@1.40.

CORN.—Sales at 60@62 c for ear. Delivered to distillery or in warehouse.

OATS.—Sale in livery stables, 35c to store.

BARLEY.—Sales at 80@90c; do in store $1@1.20.

DRESSED HOGS.—$6.50@6.60 for light and heavy. Small sales at a shade higher.

MESS PORK.—Held at $14.50@$15 $ bbl. Nothing sold.

BEEF.—Dressed, in the quarter, is for fine quarters and $ lb for hind quarters.

LARD.—Firm at 10@c in kegs and bbls; 12@c for sale in jars or tubs.

SEEDS.—Timothy is in good demand at $2.25@2.30 $ bu.—By small quantity dealers ask higher. Clover $4.00@4.50.

BUTTER.—Inquire for firkin: Inquire for roll. In pots, as retail, 20c.

CUT MEATS.—City super cured Hams 10 @ 10c; shoulders 7c.

CHICKENS—20@22c.

TURKEYS—10@12c.

CHEESE.—Country 8@9c; Western Reserve 11@12c; Hamburg 12@13c.

SUGARS.—New Orleans common to fair fetches prices to shade 10@10 c; clarified and coffee grades in bbls 10@11c; grocery grades and granulated 10@11c.

MOLASSES.—Cuba, clayed; Plantation 40@42c; Sugar House 30c; refined N. Y. 50@60c.

COFFEE.—Rio 11½@12½c. O. G. Java firm at 16@17c Mocha 18@19½c.

WHISKEY.—Inspected No. 1 half bbl selling at $5.50; No. 2 half bbls $3.25. Nos. 2 $4.50. Troughs—halves No. 1 $5.50; No. 2 $4.25.

HERRING.—Pickerel $7.00@7.50 $ bbl; smoked $ box 65 @75c for small, and 80@85c for No. 1.

SALT.—Fine $2.75 $ bbl; coarse $3.20 $ package of 280 lbs; 50 for sacks of 14 lbs.

COAL.—Anthracite, pure, $7.00@7.50 $ ton; bituminous, $5.50 @6.50; Lack. winter, $7.50; Egyptian, winter, $5.50; Whale, summer, $5.50. Burning Fluid Tbs. Alcohol, 65 proof; 2c; do 95 proof, 70c.

Hog Markets

AUROR, Jan. 31.—Hogs—Market opened very brisk before during the week, then for the week generally. The improvement in prices was from 25 to 50 cents $ cwt. Sales at $3.50 @4.25 $ cwt. Receipts unusually large for the season. Sales for the week were 1,500 @1,600 $ cwt. Sales at $3.50 @4.25 $ cwt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Hogs—Sales at $3.50 @4.25 $ cwt. Receipts, 500 head sold at $3@3.50, averaging on 200 lbs. $3.25 @3.50 was offered at $3.50 @4.25 $ cwt. Receipts, 1,500 head. Market—Sales at $3.50 @4.25 $ cwt. Receipts, 1,500 head.

RIOR ISLAND, Jan. 31.—Selling at $4@4.25.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 2.—Now sales $3@3.25 $ bbl; dressed hogs $3@3.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Market firm at $6; holders ask a further advance. There are very few offering.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—Receipts of Pork have fallen off, but the demand has also been light. Sales at $4.50 @4.75 $ cwt. Very choice lots are held at $5, without buyers.

New York Market—Feb. 4.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market dull and heavy, and medium grades State and Western declined one shilling; demand limited for export and home consumption; sales of 7,000 bbls at $7.62@7.75 for common to extra State and mixed Western; $7.75@8 for fancy and extra do; $7.75@8.25 for common to good extra Ohio; $7.75@8.25 for common to good extra Genesee; $8.25@8.50 for common to good extra Canadian Flour; $8.25@8.50 for common to good extra Ohio.

GRAIN—Wheat—Sales of 20,000 bushels Western Red, at $1.50 @1.52 for common to good Western Red; $1.52 @1.55 for good to prime Western Red; $1.55 @1.60 for white of all descriptions. Rye quiet at $1.05@1.06. Barley quiet at $1.40 @1.45 for Western. Corn quiet and heavy; sales 50,000 bushels Western mixed at 72@73c; 5,000 bushels Southern at 73@74c. Oats quiet and heavy; sales 40,000 bushels at 50@52c for Jersey, Ohio and Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm and heavy; 400 bbls sold at $18 @18.50 for mess; $14.12 @14.50 for prime; $16.50 @17 for thin mess; $17.50 @18.50 for extra prime. Beef—Nothing doing. Lard is firm; sales of 300 tcs at 9½c. Butter—Sales of 300 bbls Western at 20@22c for ordinary to good; 23@25c for fine; 26@28c for extra. Cheese—Sales of 300 bbls at 9@10c for ordinary to good; 11@12c for fine; 13@14c for extra. Carrots—Sales at $1.50 @1.75 $ bbl. Tallow—Sales of 50,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c.

New York Stock Market—Feb. 4.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Stocks quiet and firmer. Sales of the leading Railroad shares included. 1,000 bonds N.Y. C. 6s, 1883, 97; and 7 N.Y. Central, Erie, R. Island, Reading, Pacific Mail, Illinois Central, Milwaukee and Mississippi 6s; G & C 5s.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

of the age.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered a medicine which will positively cure a disease that annoys HALF HALF OF MANKIND, from the effects of youthful indiscretion.

Upwards of 1,000 testimonials can be seen, many of them from the highest and most respectable sources, of the most astonishing cures, performed within the last few years, in cases of long standing, and of the most aggravated character, some of which have baffled every thing else, and were given up by their physicians as incurable.

Dr. KENNEDY'S Sarsaparilla and Pills are a most powerful and speedy remedy for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Nodes in the Bones, and all kinds of unpurgeable impurity in the city of Chicago.

NEWCOMB.

Thomas Church, J. K. Rutsford, R. W. Raymond, G. Lord, George F. Foster, Chas. Burley, A. Gilbert, C. B. Farwell, Wm. M. Larrabee.

THOS. CHURCH, President. E. J. TORRAN, Treas.

J. K. ROTSFORD, Secretary. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y.

Chicago, August 23, 1855.—aug27-23,1y

R. K. Swift & Co., Bankers,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Exchange and Credits on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and all principal cities of Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland and Continental Europe.

The undersigned Bankers in London grant credits on the undersigned:

MESSRS. BARNES BROS. & Co., London and Westminster Bank, Lombard, Messrs. Coutts & Co.

Parties contemplating a visit to the interior of England, Scotland or Ireland, desiring to remit money to their friends in the Western States or Territories of the United States, can do so on favorable terms by purchasing our London bank, and requesting the manager to procure, either of Messrs. Barning Bros. & Co., Messrs. Coutts & Co., or any of the London and Westminster Bank, a Letter of Credit for the amount payable at Chicago, in favor of the person in the United States, to whom they wish to remit the money. The Letter of Credit will be mailed by the undersigned at Chicago, or, if requested, can be made available at any of the principal towns in the undersigned throughout the United States; or otherwise, money may be lodged to the credit to the undersigned, with the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin; Union Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Messrs. Gaden & Co., No. 2 Tower Chambers, Liverpool.

M. M. DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES, PARIS.

DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES, FRANKFORT, O. M.

Drafts on the above Bankers will be delivered to the person in whose favor the same may be advised by the Bank of House respective.

☞ Parties remitting money for purchase, to give the plain and full address of the person in whose favor the Letter of Credit is requested, and when practicable the Christian name. Residence of the person in whose favor the credit is to be issued, should be forwarded along with the order for the purchase of Exchange.

☞ Collection of Inheritance, Legacies, Annuities Drafts and Accounts, made on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Canadas and U. States.

☞ Persons in the United States desiring remittances, should enclose this notice to their friends in the Old Country.

☞ Travellers going to Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe, can procure Letters of Credit on the undersigned.

R. K. SWIFT & CO., Bankers.

jan28,'56—ly

Announcements.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.—Mr. GEORGE GLASSNER will be a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing Municipal Election, subject to the will of the people.

jan1,'56

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.—At the request of Many Friends, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner of the South Division. JOHN SOAN.

jan29-td

FOR CONSTABLE.—L. G. Hager will be a Candidate for the office of Constable Second Ward, at the ensuing Municipal Election.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER, S. D.—D. C. HAWKINS, is a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner for the South Division of Chicago, at the ensuing city election, and asks the support of all those who think experience has qualified him for that office. jan29

City Attorney

We are authorized to state that L. F. BURGHAM, of Ward 3, is named as the People's Republican Candidate for City Attorney, at the ensuing Municipal Election.

FOR CITY MARSHAL.—Cap't J. W. CONNETT is a candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the ensuing Municipal Election.

WILLIAM H. H. GRAY is a Candidate for City Marshal, at the ensuing Municipal Election.

FOR CITY MARSHAL.—S. P. PULTMAN is a Candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the ensuing Municipal Election. jan12-td

LUTHER NICHOLS is a Candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the ensuing Municipal Election, subject to a nomination.

jan1-tw-td

Chicago Daily Tribune

STEAM POWER PRINTING JOB OFFICE,

(Under the charge of C. H. DAY, late of Buffalo.)

Having perfected our arrangements, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

in a manner not to be excelled by any office in the West. We can furnish at short notice—

POSTERS,	CONCERT BILLS,
HANDBILLS,	R. R. BILLS,
CIRCULARS,	R. R. TICKETS,
PAMPHLETS,	BILLS OF LADING,
VISITING CARDS,	CHECKS,
BUSINESS CARDS,	DRAFTS,
INVITATION TICKETS,	BONDS,
WEDDING CARDS,	RECEIPTS,
BALL TICKETS,	POLICIES,

BILL HEADS, &c., &c.

together with all sorts of

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

We hold ourselves always on hand and ready.

C. H. DAY, MERDEL, DAY & CO.

Chicago, October 15th, 1855.

Winter Dry Goods,

AT COST.

AND LESS THAN COST.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

WILL NOW GIVE THEIR CUSTOMERS

BLANKETS,

MERINOES,

FLANNELS,

DRESS PLAIDS,

SILKS,

DE LAINES,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES,

BONNETS,

HOSIERY,

Counterpanes,

Besides many other Goods, at such Low Prices, that they can afford to buy them for next Winter's use.

CALL AT

142 - Lake Street. - 142

And see the Bargains we are offering.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

SUGARS.—100 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. 500 bbls. Refined and Clarified Ex. for sale by WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & CO., 2 South Water st.

1000 BAR'LS ST. LOUIS DROP AND BUCK SHOT, assorted sizes, for sale by J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 42 & 44 South Water street.

100 BBLS PICKLED HERRINGS, FOR sale by J. J. RICHARDS, 2 North Dearborn street.

2 KEGS SALTPETRE. 7 BALES HOPS, On consignment, and for sale by J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 42 & 44 South Water street.

SPERM CANDLES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. For sale by F. SCAMMON & CO., 1st Lake street.

SHOW CASES.—FRASIER'S FIRST PREmium Silver Plated Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Show Cases Manufactured and for sale by the Patentee, New York, Buffalo and Chicago. Show cases lined with silver plate, Cut Glass Shelves, Locks and Hinges complete, attended to. JOHN FRASIER, 120 Lake street.

CAP AND LETTER PAPERS, IN END-LESS Variety, for sale by A. H. & C. BURLEY, 122 Lake street.

BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL, FOR Sale, by the Bbl or Gallon. SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

WHEELER, BUNKER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic EXCHANGE,

45 CLARK, CORNER OF RANDOLPH STREET.

SPECIE EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, BOSTON, and all the principal cities. Also, Drafts on Ireland, Scotland, Holland, on England, and all parts of Continental Europe.

Deposits received.

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Refer to Wheeler, Hewitt & Co., 38 Wall street, New York; Tobias, Wheeler, Ayer, Chicago.

Dec8-'55-1y

Dickerman, Wheeler & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EXCHANGE AGENTS.

Collections made in any vicinity, and remitted on day of payment, at Chicago rates of Exchange.

Refer to—H. A. Tucker & Co., F. G. Adams, and George W. Dole, Esq. Dec8-'55-1y

MARINE BANK.—CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On and after the 12th day of January, 1856, this Bank will not receive on Deposit the Notes of the Banks of Georgia or Tennessee. By order of the Board of Directors.

B. F. CARTER, Cashier and Secretary.

jan9-tm-td

NOTICE.—On and after the 15th day of Jan. inst., the Notes of Georgia and Tennessee Banks will not be received by us on Deposit.

OFFICE, J. BROTHER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice, that on and after the 15th inst., they will not receive on deposit, notes of Georgia and Tennessee Banks.

R. K. SWIFT & CO., Chicago.
N. CORWITH & CO., Galena.
C. F. P. HUNT, Cashier Bank of Galena.
MACKLOT & CORBIN, Bankers, Davenport.
E. MORLEY, Dubuque.
L. B. LAMBERT, Cashier Guyville Bank.
CHUBB, BRO., BARROW & CO., Davenport.
MORRISON, LAWES & BLAKMORE, do.

NOTICE.—As Agents for the PRAIRIE STATE BANK, we will redeem its circulating Notes, in exchange at our counters.

MORFORD BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, as agents of E. I. TINKHAM & Co's Bank, Belvidere, will redeem its notes at the current rates, in exchange.

EDWIN I. TINKHAM & CO.

NOTICE.—The Hamilton County Bank has this day appointed Messrs. OWYEN, DAY & CO., of Chicago, Agents for the redemption of its notes, at the current rate of exchange.

J. C. CLOUD, Cashier.

Belmondoro, Oct. 1, 1855.—oct1-2,1-d

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS has this day appointed Messrs. OWYEN, DAY & CO., of Chicago, Agents for the redemption of its notes, at the current rate of exchange.

WM. L. JOINER, Cashier.

Bolivia, Oct. 6, 1855.—oct2-1,1-d

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,—Office over Dartnell's Bank, corner of Lake and Clark sts. is fully organized, and is prepared to take fire risks in Chicago, on Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings, Goods, Produce, and all kinds of insurable property in the city of Chicago.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Church, J. K. Rotsford, R. W. Raymond, G. Lord, George F. Foster, Chas. Burley, A. Gilbert, C. B. Farwell, Wm. M. Larrabee.

THOS. CHURCH, President. E. J. TORRAN, Treas.

J. K. ROTSFORD, Secretary. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y.

Chicago, August 23, 1855.—aug27-23,1y

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

First Week.

OF

The Great Cheap Sale.

AT

Ross & Foster's,

167 & 169 LAKE STREET,

THE BEST YARD WIDE, ALL WOOL PLAINS IN CHICAGO WORTH 62C. FOR 37C. CTS.

TWO SHILLING DE LAINES FOR ONE $1 Silks for 4 and 5 Shillings

12 Shilling Silks for $1

$2 Silks for 12 Shillings

$3 Silks for $2.

$5 Silks for $3.

$20 Shawls for $12.

$15 Shawls for $10

$30 Shawls for $20,

$40 Shawls for $30.

Suberb French Embroideries for ONE HALF FORMER RATES.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods At Great Bargains.

Trimming Goods Very Cheap.

Loose No Time,

IN MAKING YOUR SELECTIONS.

AS OUR STOCK IS BEING VERY RAPIDLY *Reduced.*

Ross & Foster

167 & 169 LAKE STREET.

NEAR LA SALLE ST. ..... CHICAGO

jan27

LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

BLANKETS

AT WEST'S

Carpet & Furniture WAREROOMS.

6¼ BLANKETS,
9¼ BLANKETS,
10¼ BLANKETS,
11¼ BLANKETS,
12¼ BLANKETS,

Splendid quality—fine wool and very heavy—at an

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURE,

Comforters—Feather Pillows—Hair Pillows—Feather Beds—Spring Mattresses—Hair Mattresses—Sea Grass Mattresses and Hair Mattresses.

IN THE

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

WILL BE FOUND

A Splendid Assortment of

Enamelled Chamber Suits; Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry Bureaus and Bedsteads; Brocatelle, Plush and Hair Cloth Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans, Easy Chairs; Rocking Chairs; Parlor Chairs, Marble Tables, Mahogany Tables; Center Tables, Card Tables, Hall Tables, Side Boards, Secretaries, Cabinets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Dining Tables, Lead Stands, Music Stands, Music Racks, Piano Stools, &c.

ALSO,

TAPESTRY VELVET CARPETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, THREE PLY CARPETS, SUPERFINE CARPETS, EXTRA FINE CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, STAIR RODS, &c.

Oil Cloths,

OF ALL WIDTHS AND SIZES.

THE NEWEST PATTERNS OF

Curtain Goods,

RICH BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, GERMAN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, COTTON DAMASKS, LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, EMBROIDERED MUSLINS, CORNICES, CURTAIN BANDS, LOOPS, TASSELS, GIMPS, &c.

One Price Only,

—AT—

WEST'S

Carpet and Furniture Wareroms,

197 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 197

IMMENSE ATTRACTION

AT THE

GREAT CARPET HALL,

OF

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins,

135 AND 138 LAKE STREET,

UP STAIRS.

$300,000 Worth

—OF—

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding, &c.

The only House in Chicago exclusively devoted to the Carpet Trade.

AT OUR

Extensive Sale Rooms

May be found an assortment of Goods in our line, unsurpassed both in quantity and style.

All others in the City Combined.

We are constantly selling to Crowds of Buyers the most Elegant Goods ever brought to the Western Market, at

LOWER PRICES,

Than it is possible for any other House to afford.

Persons desiring any Articles in our line of business, are invited to Call and See our Almost Endless Variety of Goods, being by far the

Largest Stock ever Exhibited in Chicago.

NOTICE.

Our SALES AND DISPLAY ROOMS are at 135 and 137 LAKE STREET, UP STAIRS.

BECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

ATKINSON & LESTER,

66 - - - LAKE STREET. - - - 66

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dress, Cloak and Mantilla,

TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS,

CORDS AND TASSELS, BUTTONS, ETC.,

Rich Embroideries,

White Goods, Thread, Honiton and Smyrna

EDGINGS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CORSETS,
SKIRTS,

Ladies' and Misses' Silk and Merino Vests,

GENTS' UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Woolen Goods, Hoods, Comforters, Hoplets,

MITTS, JACKETS, ETC.,

ZEPHYR AND TAPESTRY WORSTED

Chinelle, Canvas, Patterns, Commenced SLIPPERS.

FANCY GOODS,

SHELL, HORN, AND RUBBER COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, MOHAIR & JET BRACELETS,

GOLD AND SILVER FRINGES, TASSELS, LACE, STARS, &c. &c., FOR REGALIAS.

ATKINSON & LESTER,

66 Lake street.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION

—AT THE—

Great Cash Sale

OF

Thompson, Wetmore & Co.

$10,000 Worth of Silks,

OF CONSIGNMENT.

COMPRISING AN INVOICE OF THE most Desirable Goods, which MUST BE SOLD for account of the Owners, at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Figured All Wool De Laines,

Fresh Goods, just in, and will be sold BELOW ALL FORMER PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES,

New, Rich and Beautiful Assortment,

Constantly coming in, all of which will be sold at COST PRICE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

☞ As this is the Last

Great Sale of the Season,

GREAT BARGAINS may be had for a few days longer, in all kinds of Goods.

THOMPSON, WETMORE & CO.,

66 - - - LAKE STREET. - - - 66

Amusements.

THEATRE.

W. S. WINTERMUTE, ... PROPRIETOR.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. FRAPIE.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,

OTHELLO.

Otheello ..... Mr. Macready
Iago ..... Mr. McFarlane
Cassio ..... Mr. Frapie
Rodrigo ..... Mr. Lewis

Grand Duetto, by Mesdames J. & E. Kendall

Overture by the Orchestra.

LUMKIN'S BOY.

Paddy Miles ..... Mr. Ryan

A SERVANT.—To the Prince Charles and Pantagonia 50 cts (for chairs, items, 15 cts.) Private Boxes, 50 and $5. Opened at 6 o'clock; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Mornings, Feb. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
In District Court of the United States, in and for the Northern District of Illinois.

To all persons interested in the matter of the application of Thomas Hoyne, Assignee of Jesse Lee Bennett, Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the creditors of Jesse Lee Bennett, of the City of Chicago, in said District, a bankrupt, that on the 7th day of December, A.D. 1858, the said Jesse Lee Bennett was duly adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, filed in said District; that the debts and claims provable against said bankrupt, and the place of his residence, are in said District; that the creditors of said bankrupt are to meet at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court Room, in said City of Chicago, on the 10th day of January, A.D. 1859, and that a common dividend may then and there be declared; and that the said bankrupt is required to attend at said time and place, to submit to an examination concerning his bankruptcy, and to make a full disclosure and delivery of his property and rights of property, and to perform such other acts as are required by the laws of the United States touching his bankruptcy.

Given under my hand, at Chicago, in said District, this 7th day of December, A.D. 1858.

WM. A. GRAHAM, Clerk.

THOMAS HOYNE, Assignee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS Cook County ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, }
Term, A.D. 1858.

Jesse L. Philbrick vs. William Dunham and Stephen Dunham.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said defendants, William Dunham and Stephen Dunham, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside at parts unknown; that the said plaintiff has filed his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of said County, on the chancery side thereof, and that the writ of subpoena issued against said defendants, returnable to the term of said Court, commencing on the first Monday in December, A.D. 1858, and that the said defendants have been duly notified of the pendency of said bill of complaint by publication of a notice to that effect, in the Chicago Daily Tribune, a newspaper printed in said County, for three successive weeks, the last insertion of said notice being more than ten days prior to the first Monday in December, A.D. 1858, and the said defendants have also been duly notified by the sheriff of said County of the pendency of said bill of complaint, by the delivery of a copy of said bill of complaint and a copy of said notice to each of said defendants, personally, more than ten days prior to said first Monday in December, A.D. 1858, as appears from the sheriff's return on said writ of subpoena, and the said defendants have failed to appear and answer said bill of complaint, and the same stands taken as confessed against said defendants, and the said cause has been set down for hearing on said bill of complaint and said notice, and the said defendants, and each of them, are hereby notified that the said cause will be heard and decided upon said bill of complaint and said notice, and the said defendants, and each of them, are hereby notified that the said cause will be heard and decided upon said bill of complaint and said notice, and the same will be taken as confessed against said defendants, and each of them, at the term of said Court, commencing on the first Monday in December, A.D. 1858, and that the said defendants have also been duly notified by the said plaintiff, by the delivery of a copy of said bill of complaint and a copy of said notice to each of said defendants, personally, more than ten days prior to said first Monday in December, A.D. 1858, as appears from the sheriff's return on said writ of subpoena, and the said defendants have failed to appear and answer said bill of complaint, and the same stands taken as confessed against said defendants, and each of them, at said term of said Court, commencing on the said